THE

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

No. 106.

WEDNESDAY, *April* 5, 1749.

At the particular Deſire of ſeveral Subſcribers, and for the Benefit of the Public in general, the following is inſerted.

EXTRACTS from Mr. Prior's Narrative of the Effects of TAR-WATER.

THE happy Diſcovery of the Efficacy of Tar-Water, in curing moſt Kinds of *Fevers* and *Pleuriſies*, is a Thing of ſingular and moſt extenſive Benefit to Mankind, and confirmed by ſo many Trials, that they who are acquainted with this Practice, think themſelves in little Danger from Fevers; and it is found by Experience, that the larger the Quantity of Tar-Water that is taken in Fevers by the Patient, the ſooner he recovers. If he takes but two or three Quarts a Day, the Fever may laſt four or five Days; but if four, five, or ſix Quarts, or more, be drank warm in twenty-four Hours, they often find the Fever quite carried off in a Day or two. And what is very remarkable, there is no Inſtance of Danger or Harm done by any Quantity taken; on the contrary, Patients in Fevers are in higher animal Spirits the more they drink, the Water paſſing through their Bodies by Urine or Perſpiration, as faſt as it is taken in, and thereby carrying off the noxious Humours and Venom of the Diſtemper the ſooner. The Patients at the ſame Time get ſound Sleep, and a better Appetite than is uſual in Fevers. My Correſpondents farther aſſure me, that they never knew an Inſtance where warm Tar-water was given betimes in a Fever, and in due Quantity, that it failed of Succeſs. It is judged, that the greater Part of grown People, who die in their Beds, die of ſome Kind of Fever or other: Therefore, if Reſpect were only to be had to this one Article of Fevers, wherein Tar-Water is ſo ſucceſsful, it would ſeem to follow, that nothing is more beneficial to the Life of Man, or that would ſave more Lives, than this Water duly prepared and taken.

The greateſt and moſt uſeful Diſcovery of this, or perhaps any other Age, is that of Tar Water's curing ſo ſuddenly and effectually all ſorts of *Fevers*, *Pleuriſies*, and *inflammatory Diſtempers*, whereby two Thirds of Mankind are carried off before their natural Time. Theſe Maladies deſtroy more of the human Species, than all the Artillery great and ſmall in the World can do; and yet are themſelves eaſily ſubdued by Tar-Water.

This late Diſcovery of the Virtues of Tar Water ſtand ſo confirmed, by the authentic Proofs mentioned in the Narrative, that Nobody can doubt the Truth thereof, who doth not at the ſame Time deny Facts, which are ſo many, and ſo well atteſted. But this may be put on a ſhort Iſſue; it is in the Power of any one, and every one is concerned in the Event, to make a fair Trial of the Truth or Falſhood of this Diſcovery, and ſee whether Tar-Water, taken in due Time and Quantity, before the Fever has utterly deſtroyed the Craſis and Conſtitution of the Blood, will not entirely ſubdue and carry off the Fever in a few Days, of any Kind whatever.

But then, to give Tar-Water fair Play, *the following Caution ſhould be obſerved*, which has been found neceſſary in many Inſtances; *viz.* That *the Water be good in it's Kind, that it be adminiſtred to the Patient lying in Bed, in the Beginning of the Fever, and that warm, in the Quantity of half a Pint, or more, every half Hour, according to the Age and Strength of the Perſon, 'til the Patient takes ſix or eight Quarts in the Space of 24 Hours; and that no other Medicine be taken with it; that Care be taken againſt catching Cold; that when the Fever abates, no Nouriſhment be given but what is light and cooling; and that when the Fever is gone, the Patient keep his Bed a Day or two longer*, free from Noiſe and Peoples talking, to prevent a Relapſe. It is found by Experience, in many Inſtances, that Patients in Fevers cannot drink too much Tar-Water; there is no Danger from Exceſs; the more they drink the ſooner they are cured.

Pour a Gallon of cold Water on a Quart of Liquid Tar, in a glazed earthen Veſſel; ſtir, mix, and work them thoroughly together, with a wooden Ladle or flat Stick, for the Space of five or ſix Minutes. Then let the Veſſel ſtand cloſe cover'd three Days and Nights, that the Tar may have full Time to ſubſide. After which, having firſt carefully ſkimmed it, without moving the Veſſel, pour off the clear Water, and keep it in Bottles well corked for Uſe: This Method will produce a Liquor much ſtronger than that publiſhed in *Siris*, but not offenſive, if carefully ſkimmed. It is a good general Rule, but as Stomachs and Conſtitutions are various, it may admit of ſome Latitude. Leſs Water, or more Stirring, makes it ſtronger; as more Water, or leſs Stirring, makes it weaker. It is to be noted, that if ſeveral Gallons are made at once in the ſame Veſſel, you muſt add five or ſix Minutes Stirring for every Gallon. Thus two Gallons of Water, and two Quarts of Tar, require ten or twelve Minutes ſtirring.

The only Tar that I have uſed is that from our Northern Colonies in *America*, and that from *Norway*; the latter being thinner, mixeth eaſier with Water, and ſeems to have more Spirit. If the former be made uſe of (as I have known it with good Succeſs) the Tar-Water will require longer ſtirring to make it

Tar-Water, when right, is not paler than *French*, nor deeper colour'd than *Spaniſh* White wine, and full as clear; if there be not a Spirit very ſenſibly perceived in drinking, you may conclude the Tar-Water is not good; if you would have it good, ſee it made yourſelf.

Tar Water, in the ſeveral Editions of *Siris*, hath been directed to be made by ſtirring three, four, five, or ſix Minutes, for a Gallon of Water and a Quart of Tar. But although it ſeems beſt made for general Uſe within thoſe Limits; yet the Stomach of the Patient is the beſt Rule, whereby to direct the Strength of the Water; with a little more ſtirring, 6 Quarts of good Tar Water may be made from one of Tar; and with eight Minutes ſtirring I have known a Gallon of Tar-Water made from ſecond hand Tar, which proved a good Remedy in a very bad Fever, when better Tar could not be had. For the Uſe of Travellers, a Tar-Water may be made very ſtrong, for Inſtance, with one Quart of Water and a Quart of Tar, ſtirred together for the ſpace of twenty Minutes. A Bottle of this may ſerve long on a Road, a little being put to each Glaſs of common Water, more or leſs, as you would have it ſtronger or weaker.

Note, 'Tis to be obſerved, that the beſt Tar to make Tar-Water of, is that of the firſt Running of the Kiln, if to be got.

From the GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE for *September*.

'*We have received a Confirmation of the Accounts relating to the famous* Cheſhire *Doctreſs, as follows*:

'*SIR*, *Sandbach, Cheſhire, Sept.* 16.

'THE old doctreſs, *Bridget Baſtock*, lives at *Copperhall*, between this place and *Nantwich*, being three miles from each. She is a very plain woman, about 64, and hath followed doctoring for ſome years to ſome few people in the neighbourhood. About a quarter of a year ago ſhe came into great fame for curing of moſt diſeaſes, by rubbing the place with the faſting ſpittle of her mouth, and praying for them; ſhe hath had 6 or 700 of a day, and has been ſo throng'd, that a great many people have come, and have ſtaid a day or two before they could get to her. She now ſpeaks to none but thoſe who have been with her aforetime, and we hear ſhe will

will not ('til next April) excepting such, and those for deafness. The Rev. Mr. *William Harding*, minister of *Coppenhall*, gives her a very great character, and says, that she is one that is a constant frequenter of his church. A son of his was cured of his lameness by her, when all other doctors could do him no service; Mrs. *Gradwell* of *Liverpool* hath wonderfully recover'd her sight by the assistance of the said doctress, ——she helps and heals, in a wonderful manner, all persons that come to her, and doth more service to the world than all other doctors besides.——Some of this neighbourhood have received great benefit; but others that have been with her but little.'

[*In the Magazine for* October *are Remarks on the Cures of the above Doctress, which will be in our next, if nothing more extraordinary occurs.*]

LONDON.

October 29. Yesterday Sir William Calvert, Knight, Lord Mayor elect for the year ensuing, was sworn at Guild Hall; when the chair, and other ensigns of mayoralty, were surrender'd to him in the accustom'd manner.

This day the new Lord Mayor, accompanied by the late Lord Mayor, the aldermen, recorder, and sheriffs, in their scarlet gowns, went in their coaches to the water side, the sword and mace being carried before them, and the city officers attending; and from thence proceeded in the city barge, attended by the several companies in their respective barges, adorned with streamers and pendents, to Westminster: and having walked round the hall, and solemnly saluted all the courts, they went to the Exchequer bar, and the Lord Mayor did there take the oaths appointed, and having recorded warrants of attorney in the proper courts, returned by water to Black Friars, and from thence in coaches, with the usual solemnity, to Guild-Hall, where a magnificent entertainment was provided; at which were present the great officers of state, diverse of the nobility, lords of his majesty's most honourable privy council, the judges, and several other persons of distinction.

Their royal highnesses the prince and princess of Wales, with the young princes and princesses, were at the Seven Stars on Ludgate hill, to see the above procession.

On the 20th of October there was at Lisbon an Act of Faith, when three Jews were burnt; and Likewise a Nun, for being a witch or sorceress.

We are assured that the honourable Col. York, son to the Lord High Chancellor, is appointed secretary to his grace the duke of Richmond, who is to go ambassador to the court of France.

We are informed, that several regiments of horse and dragoons will be reduced about one third of their compliment, as will several regiments of foot in proportion, in order that the land tax, which has been heavy on the land holders for some years, may be reduced next session of parliament.

We hear that the honourable the East India company have received a packet over land, with advice that the French had made a second attempt upon Fort St. David's, with all the force they could get together; but that it proved ineffectual, and they were beat off with considerable loss.

At North Curry, near Taunton in Somersetshire, July 12, 1748, there was plough'd up an urn or pitcher, in which were contained several silver Roman coins; *viz.* of Gratianus, Valentinianus, Valens, Theodosius, Honorius, Arcadius, Constantinus, Constans, Julianus, and many others.

They are almost all of them of the same size, except one of Gratianus, with this inscription; D. N. GRATIANUS. P. F. AUG. and on the reverse a sort of an angel standing with one of his feet on a globe, with a shield in his hand, in which are these words; VOT. V. MUL. X. and in the round, VICTORIA. AUGUSTORUM. and on the bottom, S. M. T. R. This piece is three times as large as any of the others, and weighs very near a shilling.

There have been found about 150 of the smaller pieces, and the greatest part of them are now in the possession of the Rev. Mr. Woodson, vicar of North Curry above mentioned.

They have been viewed by several learned gentlemen, and are reckon'd to be some of the greatest curiosities of the kind, hitherto found.

They are perfect and free from decay, as if they were but very lately coin'd; notwithstanding the latest of them is about 1350 years old.

Last Monday the purser of the Cesar, Capt. Coates, from Bencoolen, arrived at the India House, with an account of the said ship's arrival in the Downs, last from Lisbon.

Last Tuesday several companies of the three regiments of foot guards were review'd, in order to disband all the old and short men.

November 1. They write from Hamburgh, that they had letters from Stockholm, which gave an account that the merchants of that city had contracted with the court of France to build her ten men of war within a limited time.

KINGSTON, in *Jamaica*.

January 7. Yesterday was tried at the court-house a negro fellow named Ben, belonging to Capt. Jennings of Old Harbour, for robbing Mr. Ely Flowers; the fact being proved, and he found guilty, he was immediately executed at Spring Path.

January 14. On Monday last returned here a brigantine, John Cannon master, bound for South Carolina; and says, that the Sunday before, two of the crew proposed seizing the vessel, in order to run her ashore on the South Keys, and in some of the churches there to take sanctuary; but were happily prevented by one of the sailors, who discover'd their villainy to the said master; upon which he returned on pretence of being out of wood and water, and deliver'd the two wretches to one of his majesty's ships.

We hear the Conquestador will remain here 'til there are orders for her from England, and that part of her officers are to go on board the Elizabeth.

January 21. On Wednesday last was tried at the court-house, before Thomas French and Thomas Wheeler, Esquires, justices, and three freeholders, Hector, a negro fellow, for stabbing his master Capt. Hussey; for which he was sentenced to have his left hand cut off, and to be immediately hanged; which was accordingly put in execution at Spring Path.

January 28. Yesterday morning sailed his majesty's ships Canterbury, and Weasel sloop of war. Likewise the Milford, Capt. Watson, for Bristol.

Jamaica, on Long-Island, February 25.

About 12 of the clock last night, was heard at this place two or three terrible and most surprizing claps of thunder, which seemed to shake the earth, and terrified some women so much, that they fainted away: The lightning fired a barn belonging to one Jonah Rodes, in this place, which was consumed to ashes; and with it certain quantities of English hay, wheat, rye, flax, six shoats, twenty six ewes and lambs, a fine mare, and many utensils of husbandry. The loss is computed at about 80*l*. And it is remarkable, that three barns which have been built upon this same spot of ground, have been all consumed by fire within a few years, *viz.* one by accident, and two by lightning.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 21. Yesterday arrived here Capt. Faulkner, of this place, from Cadiz, which he left about seven weeks ago; and informs us, that then the peace was not declared, nor was it known when it would be.

From Bermuda there is advice, that the ship Leostoff, Capt. Fielding, lately a privateer, bound to London from Jamaica with sugars, struck upon the rocks there and sunk; the cargo was entirely lost, but the people were all saved but one.

The following is an Ordonnance of the General of the French Windward Islands in America.

"Charles de Thieberes de Live de Pestel de Grimoard, marquis of Caylus, knight of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, and of the royal military order of St. Lewis, commander in chief of his majesty's ships, his governor, and lieutenant general of the islands of Martinico, Guardaloupe, Grand and Petit Terre, Deserada, Marigallante, the island of Dominico, St. Lucia, and St. Vincent's, Bequira, Candanum, Carriconacon, Grenade, and of the islands and isles commonly called the Granadillos, Tobago, St. Bartholomew's, St. Martin's, Cayan, and the continent comprehended between the rivers of the Amasons and Oronoque:

The island of Tobago, commonly called Tobacco, one of those under our government, indisputably belonging to his majesty, and the property which he has in it, having been authentically acknowleged by treaties, no prince or sovereign power whatever having laid any pretensions to the sovereignty of the same; has obliged us to give no credit to an information we have received, that a small frigate, calling herself English, and authorized by certain pretended powers, issued from the government of Barbados, should have been about a month ago at the said island of Tobacco, and there clandestinely stuck up on trees, in different parts of the same, a pretended proclamation, importing, that Mr. Greenville, governor of Barbados, who, in the same proclamation, without any foundation, calls himself governor of St. Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent's, and Tobacco, together with all the other islands, colonies and planta-

tions,

tions, in America, commonly known and called by the name of the Caribbee Islands; which islands and plantations nevertheless belonging indisputably to his majesty, had order'd the inhabitants of Tobacco, who are all subjects to his majesty, to quit the same within thirty days, giving them to understand, that they must expect military execution in case of their non-compliance. The nature of such an act, and the terms in which it is conceived, put it out of all doubt, that it never could have proceeded from the governor of Barbados; but that it is the work of some evil disposed person, and determines us to wave the demanding any satisfaction from the pretended author of it, who in all probability had no hand in it. Nevertheless, it being necessary to hinder all persons, of what nation, quality, or condition, soever they may be, from falling into the snare laid for them, we declare to all the subjects of his majesty, who are settled upon the said island of Tobacco, as well Whites and Indians, Negroes, Mulattoes, Mustees, and all others whom it may concern, that we will defend them against any attempts that any nation, strangers to us, may form against the said island; and that we will send them such a quantity of ammunition and provisions as they may stand in need of. We prohibit their having any correspondence or dealings with the neighbouring colonies, belonging either to the English, Dutch, or Danes, nor to suffer any of them to continue among them, or to permit their coming on shore on the said island of Tobacco, until we shall have sent a commanding officer with regular troops, for their protection and defence. It is our will and pleasure that these presents be published and set up in all the quarters of the said island of Tobacco, that no person whatever may plead ignorance of the same.

Given under our seal at arms, and the counter-sign of our first secretary at Martinico, December 7, 1748.

Le Marquis de CAYLUS.

By his Lordship's Command,

MORRETT.

From the ANTIGUA GAZETTE.

ST. JOHN'S, *March* 3, 1749.

By Capt. *Breakbill*, in the ship *Shaw*, who arrived here on Thursday, in six Weeks, from *Ireland*, we have the following Advices; *viz.*

His Majesty's most gracious SPEECH *to both Houses of Parliament, on Tuesday the* 29*th of* November, 1748.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Acquainted you at the Close of the Parliament, that preliminary Articles for a general Pacification had been signed by my Ministers, and those of the most Christian King, and the States General of the *United Provinces*. To which the Empress Queen of *Hungary*, the King of *Spain* and *Sardinia*, and the other Powers engaged in the War, soon afterwards acceded.

I lost no Time in taking the proper Measures with my Allies for effectuating the general Peace, by a definitive Treaty, in which all Parties were to concur: And notwithstanding the Difficulties which must attend so extensive a Work, wherein the Interests of so many Powers were to be finally adjusted by my Consent, I have been able, by the Blessing of God, in the Course of the Summer, to compleat it; and I have the Pleasure to acquaint you, that a definitive Treaty, previously concerted with my Allies, has been signed by my Ministers, and those of *France* and the States General, to which all the other Powers concerned in the War have acceded without Reserve.

It has been my chief Endeavour, in putting an End to the Calamities of the War, to make the most effectual Provision for securing the Rights and Interests of my own Subjects, and to procure the best Terms and Conditions for my Allies that the Situation of Affairs would admit. And I take much Satisfaction in being able to tell you, that I have found a general good Disposition in all the Parties engaged in the War, to bring this Negotiation to a happy Conclusion. From these Circumstances we may promise ourselves, under God, a long Enjoyment of the Blessings of Peace, provided we make the right Use and Improvement of it.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

As great a Progress has been made towards reducing the public Expences, as the Nature of the Case would allow; and I only desire you to grant me such Supplies, as may be requisite for the current Services of the Year; for your own Security and for making good such Engagements as have been already entered into, and laid before you. Times of Tranquility are the proper Seasons for lessening the national Debt, and strengthening ourselves against future Events. And as the necessary Means for these Purpose, I must recommend to you the Improvement of the public Revenue, and the maintaining our naval Force in proper Strength and Vigour.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

It is impossible for me to speak to you on this Subject of the happy Re establishment of the public Tranquility, without returning you my sincerest Thanks for the great and affectionate Support you have given me, in carrying on this just and necessary War; in which not only the common Cause of *Europe*, but our own Independence and essential Interests were highly concerned. As the extraordinary Burthens which it brought upon my good Subjects, gave me much Uneasiness, so I could not but wish to see as speedy an End put to them as possible.

Whatever the Events of War may have been, on every Occasion to their lasting Honour, and our signal Successes at Sea, must ever be remember'd, to the Glory of the *British* Fleet, and entitle it to the particular Attention and Support of this Nation. You will further consider, that those brave Men, who have serv'd well by Sea or Land, and cannot now be employed, justly deserve to be the Objects of your Favour and Protection.

As my first Care has been to take the most early Measures, that my People may as soon as possible reap the Benefits of Peace, so I doubt not of your chearful Assistance in perfecting this good Work. Let me earnestly recommend to you the Advancement of our Commerce, and cultivating the Arts of Peace, in which you may depend on my hearty Concurrence and Encouragement. It shall be my Endeavour to continue these Blessings, by a punctual Execution of the Engagement now taken, and by maintaining the perfect Harmony and good Correspondence with the Friends and Allies of *Great Britain*.

The Experience I have had of you makes me rely on the Zeal, Unanimity, and Dispatch of your Proceedings: and you may be assured, that nothing shall be wanting on my Part, to make you a flourishing and happy People.

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* By the Obscurity of the Sense, there seems to have been an Omission of several Words in the Print we copied from.

LONDON, *November* 1750.

We are informed that the public Thanksgiving, for a Peace will be on the 10th of *January* next, when his Majesty will repair to St. *Paul's*, with the usual Ceremonies; and that the Fire-works, so long preparing, will be play'd off the same Evening in the *Green Park*.

December 27. On Sunday last General *Hawley* arrived at *Gravesend* from *Holland*, and there are now nine of the Transports, with Troops on board, put into that Port.

ANNAPOLIS.

Wednesday last the Reverend Mr. Arthur Leonard was Inducted into this Parish, in the room of the Reverend and Ingenious Mr. John Gordon, who is Removed, to the great Grief of his Parishioners, to *St. Michael's* Parish in *Talbot* County, vacant by the Death of the late Rev. Mr. Nicols.

We hear that the Gentlemen chosen to represent *Dorchester* County, are Mr. *Daniel Sullivane*, Capt. *Matthew Tramwell* (a new Member in the room of Capt. *Bartholomew Ennalls*), Mr. *Philemon Lecompte*, and Col. *Henry Hooper*.

Last Monday the Assizes began in *Baltimore* County; and will begin here on Friday next.

One Day this Week, came to Town, with a Waggon from the Back Woods, a very remarkable Horse, who has six fair Hoofs, four before, and two behind. He is a well made strong large Horse, and every way like other Horses, except his two extraordinary Hoof, which grow on the Footlock Joints, about five Inches from the Ground, and measure at the Bottom from the Frog to the End 3 Inches, and on the upper Side 3d Inches, growing right towards; and yet the Horse does not Cut as he travels, and goes very well.

Mr. Green,

Please to insert the following in your next Gazette, and you will thereby greatly oblige

Yours, &c.

On Saturday the 18th of *March* last, died in *Dorchester* County, in the 39th Year of her Age, *Mary*, the Wife of Mr. *Joseph Bailey*, late of *Portsmouth* in *New England* (now resident at *Kiamy*, on *Nanticoke* River, in the said County), and Daughter

Daughter of *John* and *Rosanna Hodson*, of *Dorchester* County. She was a dutiful Daughter, and, during the 17 Years and 4 Months of her conjugal State, behaved herself as a tender prudent Wife; she was affectionate to her Friends, kind to her Neighbours, and courteous to All, which renders her Death much lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance. Her Character (except that she was childless) may be found in *Proverbs* XXXI, from the 10th Verse to the End of the Chapter.

Custom House, ANNAPOLIS, *Entered*.

Febr. 25. Sloop Sea Flower, Thomas Palmer, from Virginia;
Mar. 15. Schooner Phœnix, Stilmon Jordan, from Piscataqua;

Cleared for Departure,

March 1. Schooner Speedwell, Stephen Greenleaf, for Boston;
7. Ship Triumphant, William Manby, for London;
13. Schooner Spry, William Fleet, for Boston;
Sloop Charming Patty, Nath. Parsons, for Boston;
20. Schooner Tryal, David Freeman, for Boston;
25. Sloop Greyhound, Isaac Prince, for Nevis;
Schooner Phœnix, Stilmon Jordan, for Piscataqua;
28. Sloop Benedict, Thomas Hammond, for Barbados;
April 1. Sloop Wheeler, Mark Parsons, for Boston.

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by SUBSCRIPTION

A MAP of *Pennsylvania*, *New-Jersey*, *New York*, and the Three Lower Counties on *Delaware*,

By LEWIS EVANS.

THIS Map, besides those Provinces and Territories, contains,

A great Part of the *Endless Mountains*, and of the Country of the *Six Nations*.

The Route of the *Albany* Traders to the Fort of *Oswego*, on Lake *Ontario*.

The Path from *Pennsylvania* through the Mountains to *Onondaga* the Capital of the *Six Nations*, and to the great Lakes.

Some Parts of the adjacent Provinces of *New England*, *Maryland*, and *Virginia*.

The several Provinces and Counties are distinguished in the plain Maps by their Division Lines, and in the colour'd ones by different Colours.

The Sea-Coast, Creeks, Rivers, Roads, intermediate Distances of Places, and Situation of Cities, Towns, Villages, *&c.* are laid down with as much Exactness, as the Dimensions of the Maps and other Circumstances will admit of; and by a particular Table, in one Corner of the Map, the Distances between the most considerable Towns may be seen at once.

There is also noted, How far the Tide runs up the several Rivers.

The Time of High Water, at Full and Change, in the several Rivers, Bays, *&c.*

The Variation of the Needle in many Places from accurate Observations, and the Rate of it's Decrease; and the greatest Length of Days and Nights in every Place.

Several Vacancies in the Map are filled with useful and entertaining Remarks; Barometrical and Thermometrical Observations; an Account of the Weather in this Climate; the Production of Lightning and Fogs accounted for; with other Articles recommended by the Curious to the Enquiry of Travellers: And some Part of the Theory of the Earth naturally occurring, on viewing some surprizing Phœnomena in the *Endless Mountains*.

CONDITIONS.

THAT the Price of the plain Maps on Printing-Paper, be one Piece of Eight; and of the colour'd Ones, on superfine Writing Paper, two Pieces of Eight, each.

That Half be paid down on Subscribing, and the other Half on the Delivery of the Maps.

That if a sufficient Number of Subscribers appears soon, the Maps shall be forthwith printed, and ready to be delivered in *May* next. And none, but those subscribed for, shall be sold under an advanced Price.

That if Subscriptions for a thousand Copies are not made by the first of *May*, the Subscription to be void, and the Subscribers shall have their Money returned on Demand. And if afterwards the Author publishes the Map, at his own Risk, he shall not be confined to take the Prices abovementioned. That those who subscribe for six, shall have a seventh gratis.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in,

In *New-York*, by Mr. *James Parker*, and Mr. *George Harrison*; in *Tulpahocken*, by Mr. *Conrad Weiser*; in *Newcastle* County, by the Rev. Mr. *Timothy Griffith*; in *Philadelphia*, by the Author; and at *Annapolis*, by *Jonas Green*.

N. B. *The Plate is finished, and a few Copies printed off; to be seen, both colour'd and plain, where Subscriptions are taken in.*

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of *Maccubbin Reynolds*, late of *Anne Arundel* County, deceased, are requested to make speedy Payment to the Subscriber, to prevent further Trouble: And those who have any legal Claims on the said Estate, are desired to bring them in, that they may be adjusted by

PHILIP HAMMOND, Administrator. 2

THE Subscriber, living in *Baltimore* County, hereby gives Notice, that he intends to leave the Province some Time in *May* or *June* next; and desires all Persons indebted to him to make speedy Payment, to prevent Trouble: And those who have any Demands on him, shall be paid, on producing their Accounts. 2 m.

JOHN HUNT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Persons who have any just Claims against the Estate of Mr. *Walter Smith*, late of *Calvert* County, deceased, are desired to bring their Accounts, legally proved, in order to be paid. Likewise all those who are indebted to the said Estate, are desired to come and pay their respective Ballances; otherwise they may expect to be dealt with as the Law directs. 2

ALETHEA SMITH.

HOPS, at Fifteen Pence by the single Pound, or at One Shilling by the Half Score or Dozen Pounds, to be Sold in *Annapolis*, by 4

THOMAS FLEMING.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons, that the Subscriber, living in *Charles* County, near *Pickawaxon* Church, makes and mends all Sorts of Jeweller's and Silversmith's Work; mends all sorts of Watches; and engraves all sorts of curious Seals for Watches: And I hereby certify, that I will warrant all Gold and Silver to be good, which is marked with the following Stamp, viz. W H. by 4 m.

WILLIAM HOWARD.

RAN away from the Subscriber, living in *King William* County, *Virginia*, about Twelve Months ago, a sensible *Virginia* born Negro Fellow, named *Jack Spurlock*, of a yellowish Complexion, and thin Visage; he is bow-legg'd, and speaks good *English*: He has a Scar on his Face, occasion'd by a Burn, and large Whelks on his Back. Whoever brings the said Negro, dead or alive, to me, in *King William* County aforesaid, shall receive TWO PISTOLES Reward, besides the Allowance by Law. 4

THOMAS DANSIE.

March 8, 1749.

RAN away from the Subscriber, on Sunday the 5th of *March* past, a Convict Servant Man named *Thomas Bonner*, a Blacksmith by Trade, a tall well-set Fellow, and has a remarkable Bent in one of his Knees: He had on and with him when he went away a Drab Cloth Great-Coat, a blue Cloth close-bodied Coat, a Sailors blue Pea Jacket, and a small Gun; He also took with him a new Yaul, with Mulberry Timbers, painted red within, has a white Streak round the Gunnel, and the Letters S G painted in the Stern; also two Oars, with S G painted on the Blades; and several other Things. Whoever secures the said Servant so as his Master may have him again, shall have Five Pounds Reward; and Twenty Shillings Reward for the Boat. 5

SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

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